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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/735,673	12/13/2000	Hajime Sakai	MAT-8072US	5614

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EXAMINER
TAYLOR, BARRY W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2643	

DATE MAILED: 06/11/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/735,673	SAKAI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Barry W Taylor	2643	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 April 2002* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-11* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *6* .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

1. Claims 1-2, and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Figa et al (U.S. 4,924,496 hereinafter Figa) in view of Miyamoto (5,452,346).

Regarding claim 1. Figa teaches a telephone apparatus (Title, abstract, figures 1-13) comprising:

an information detector for detecting transmitted caller information (#12 figure 1, col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

an operation unit for specifying caller information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a memory for storing caller information and related caller information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a display unit (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);and

a controller (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19), the controller displays the caller information in the display unit, and searches the information in the memory, and when finding the information coinciding with the caller's information, the caller information in shown in the display unit so as to identify the group of the caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19).

Figa does not explicitly show an operation unit for specifying caller group information, which relates to the caller information. However, Figa figure 2 shows caller group (e.g. "ABRAHAM AND SON") relating to caller information (e.g. "1 617 328 0841").

Miyamoto improves on Figa invention (col. 2 lines 12-41) and teaches telephone apparatus with caller identification (Title, abstract). Miyamoto uses an operation unit (press of button) for specifying caller group information which relates to the caller (figure 2, col. 2 line 44-68, col. 3 lines 4-67, col. 4 lines 1-68, col. 5 line 1 – col. 6 line 68, col. 7 lines 3-67, col. 8 lines 18-68, col. 9 lines 4-65, col. 11 lines 4-8) so that the user does not have to manually input the name and corresponding telephone number.

Therefore, it would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention as taught by Figa to include an operation unit as taught by Miyamoto so that the user does not have to manually input the name and corresponding telephone number.

Regarding claim 2. Figa teaches allowing the user to make a call by dialing one or more characters instead of the whole number (col. 1 lines 65-68).

Regarding claim 5. Figa teaches wherein the caller's information contains at least telephone number (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19).

2. Claims 3-4, 6-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Figa et al (U.S. 4,924,496 hereinafter Figa) in view of Miyamoto (5,452,346) further in view of Uyeno et al (5,946,636 hereinafter Uyeno).

Regarding claim 3. Figa teaches a telephone apparatus (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);comprising:

an information detector for detecting a transmitted caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

an operation unit for specifying a group of the caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a memory for storing caller's information and specified group (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a display unit (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a light source for emitting illuminating (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19); and

a controller wherein the controller displays the caller's information in the display unit, and searches the information in the memory, and when finding the information coinciding with the caller's information, the caller's information in shown in the display unit so as to identify the group of the caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19).

Miyamoto improves on Figa invention (col. 2 lines 12-41) and teaches telephone apparatus with caller identification (Title, abstract). Miyamoto uses an operation unit (press of button) for specifying caller group information which relates to the caller (figure 2, col. 2 line 44-68, col. 3 lines 4-67, col. 4 lines 1-68, col. 5 line 1 – col. 6 line 68, col. 7 lines 3-67, col. 8 lines 18-68, col. 9 lines 4-65, col. 11 lines 4-8) so that the user does not have to manually input the name and corresponding telephone number.

Figa does not explicitly show using a plurality of color lights for illuminating the display unit.

Uyeno teaches a quick-recognition visual notification system that uses plurality of colors so that the user may quickly and easily identify incoming communications (Title, abstract). Uyeno uses different colors for indicating categories of calls: friends, family, and work-related (columns 1-8).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention as taught by Figa in view of Miyamota to use different colors for indicating categories of calls as taught by Uyeno so that the user may quickly recognize who is calling.

Regarding claims 4, 10. Figa does not explicitly show using a third color light.

Uyeno teaches a quick-recognition visual notification system that uses plurality of colors so that the user may quickly and easily identify incoming communications (Title, abstract). Uyeno uses different colors for indicating categories of calls: friends, family, and work-related (columns 1-8).

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention as taught by Figa in view of Miyamoto to use different colors for indicating categories of calls as taught by Uyeno so that the user may quickly recognize who is calling.

Regarding claim 9. Figa teaches wherein the caller's information contains at least telephone number (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19)..

Regarding claim 6. Figa teaches a telephone apparatus comprising:

an information detector for detecting a transmitted caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

an operation unit for specifying a group of the caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a memory for storing caller's information and specified group (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19);

a display unit (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19); and

a controller wherein the controller displays the caller's information in the display unit (Title, abstract), and searches the information in the memory, and when finding the information coinciding with the caller's information, the caller's information in shown in the display unit so as to identify the group of the caller's information (col. 1 line 44 – col. 2 line 65, col. 3 line 50 – col. 4 line 61, col. 5 lines 1-44, col. 6 lines 4-28, col. 7 lines 10-67, col. 9 lines 48-57, col. 10 lines 19-56, col. 11 lines 1-19).

Figa does not explicitly show a plurality of sub units

Uyeno teaches a quick-recognition visual notification system that uses plurality of colors so that the user may quickly and easily identify incoming communications (Title, abstract). Uyeno uses different colors for indicating categories of calls: friends, family, and work-related (columns 1-8). Uyeno teaches a plurality of sub-units (see R1-R3 figure 6) wherein calls may be routed for display.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention as taught by Figa in view of Miyamota to use different colors for indicating categories of calls as taught by Uyeno so that the user may quickly recognize who is calling.

Regarding claims 7 and 11. Figa does not teach using a plurality of paging units and when an incoming call is not recognized paging all of the pagers.

Miyamoto discloses a default mode wherein if no coincident telephone number data is detected, the telephone number data obtained by decoding the incoming call is

supplied to the LCD (columns 6-8). Miyamoto also teaches producing normal bell sound in response to the information not coinciding (column 11).

Uyeno teaches a quick-recognition visual notification system that uses plurality of colors so that the user may quickly and easily identify incoming communications (Title, abstract). Uyeno uses different colors for indicating categories of calls: friends, family, and work-related (columns 1-8). Uyeno teaches a plurality of sub-units (see R1-R3 figure 6) wherein calls may be routed for display.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention as taught by Figa in view of Miyamota to use different colors for indicating categories of calls as taught by Uyeno so that the user may quickly recognize who is calling.

Regarding claim 8. Figa does not teach a remote unit wherein the remote is able to specify instructions.

Miyamoto discloses a default mode wherein if no coincident telephone number data is detected, the telephone number data obtained by decoding the incoming call is supplied to the LCD (columns 6-8). Miyamoto also teaches producing normal bell sound in response to the information not coinciding (column 11).

Uyeno teaches a quick-recognition visual notification system that uses plurality of colors so that the user may quickly and easily identify incoming communications (Title, abstract). Uyeno uses different colors for indicating categories of calls: friends, family, and work-related (columns 1-8). Uyeno teaches a plurality of sub-units (see R1-R3 figure 6) wherein calls may be routed for display.

It would have been obvious for any one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention as taught by Figa in view of Miyamota to use different colors for indicating categories of calls as taught by Uyeno so that the user may quickly recognize who is calling.

3. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Barry W Taylor whose telephone number is (703) 305-4811. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 6:30am to 4pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (703) 305-4708. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to Technology Center 2600 customer service Office whose telephone number is (703) 306-0377.

CURTIS KUNTZ
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600